[143 cont.]

131 it is 60 versts /64 km./. And the water is salty in the Blue Sea. The river Arzas flows out of the Blue Sea and into the Sea of Khvalymsk.

131 "And in the east the Amu-Darya River flows into the Arzas
133 River. The Amu-Darya is 300 versts /320 km./ long, and the Arzas is 1,060 versts /1131 km./ long. And 300 versts from the Blue Sea is the Uruk Mountain (1). The Uruk is 90 versts /96

1. The Uruk or Airuk, or Airuruk, is a branch of the Mugodzhar ridge.

km./ long, and out of it flow three rivers: the Vor (Or) River, which flows into the Yaik /Ural/ River to the north (toward the night); the Irgiz River, which flows into Lake Akbashly (2), to

2. Now called Aksakal-Barbi.

the east; and the Gem (Emba) River, which flows south toward the Sea of Khvalymsk and falls into a lake before reaching the sea.

"And 280 versts /299 km./ from the Irgiz River toward the Blue Sea are the sands of Barsuk-Kum. It is 25 versts /27 km./ across these sands, and the sands of Kara-Kum, 200 versts /213 km./ from the Sea.

"The sands of Kara-Kum are 250 versts /267 km./ long and 130 versts /139 km./ wide, and these three /sic/ sands reach the shores of the Blue Sea.

"The Syr flows into the Blue Sea in the east, and the Kenderlik flows into the Syr. And the Kenderlik River flows out of the Ulutau Mountain in two beds.

"And from the mountain, [144] the course of the Kenderlik is 330 versts /352 km./ (1). And another river, the Kenderlyk,

1. We spoke of this river in the geographical description [not translated].

[144 cont.]

131 which flows from the same mountain, falls into the Sarsu /Sary-Su/.

133 "And the Sarsu falls into a lake before reaching the Syr, at 150 versts /160 km./ from the mouth of the Kenderlyk, and 70 versts /75 km./ from Karachat (Kara Tag) /Kara-Tau/ mountain, and the length of the Karachat is 250 versts /267 km./, and this mountain is 80 versts /85 km./ from the Syr.

"And at 150 versts /160 km./ from the mouth of the Kenderlik, on the left bank of the Syr, is the town of Sunak (Saganak), opposite Karachat Mountain and between Lake Akbashly, the Sauk River, and Lake Ankul (Akkul). And on the two shores of the Zelenshik and the Kenderlik and Sarsu rivers, and the Kara-Kum sands in this region are all the pasture lands of the Kazak horde, covering 600 versts /640 km./."

[311 233]

175 It can be seen from this description that at this time the Kirghiz [i.e. the Kazaks] only occupied the middle of their present territories. The eastern part belonged to the Dzungars and other Mongol groups [races]. The north belonged to various branches of the Siberian Tatars, while the west was occupied by the Nogais and further north, the Bashkirs (2). Later the Kalmuks,

[101]

2. In the same book, the Bolshoi Chertezh, page 229, it says: "From the heights of Buzuluk and on the plains as far as the Blue Sea are the pasture lands of the great Nogais." In the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow under No. 10, a letter from Yusuf, prince of the Nogais, to Tsar Ivan the Terrible, written at the end of the 16th century, is preserved. Here Yusuf says clearly: "And I wished to make war against the Kazak horde, and now I am nomadizing on the Yelek (Ilek) River, on the other side of the Yaik Ural/."

now known as the Volga Kalmuks, took the place of the Nogais.

5: Levchine--191 G-4,5 (ca.1821) 1840 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

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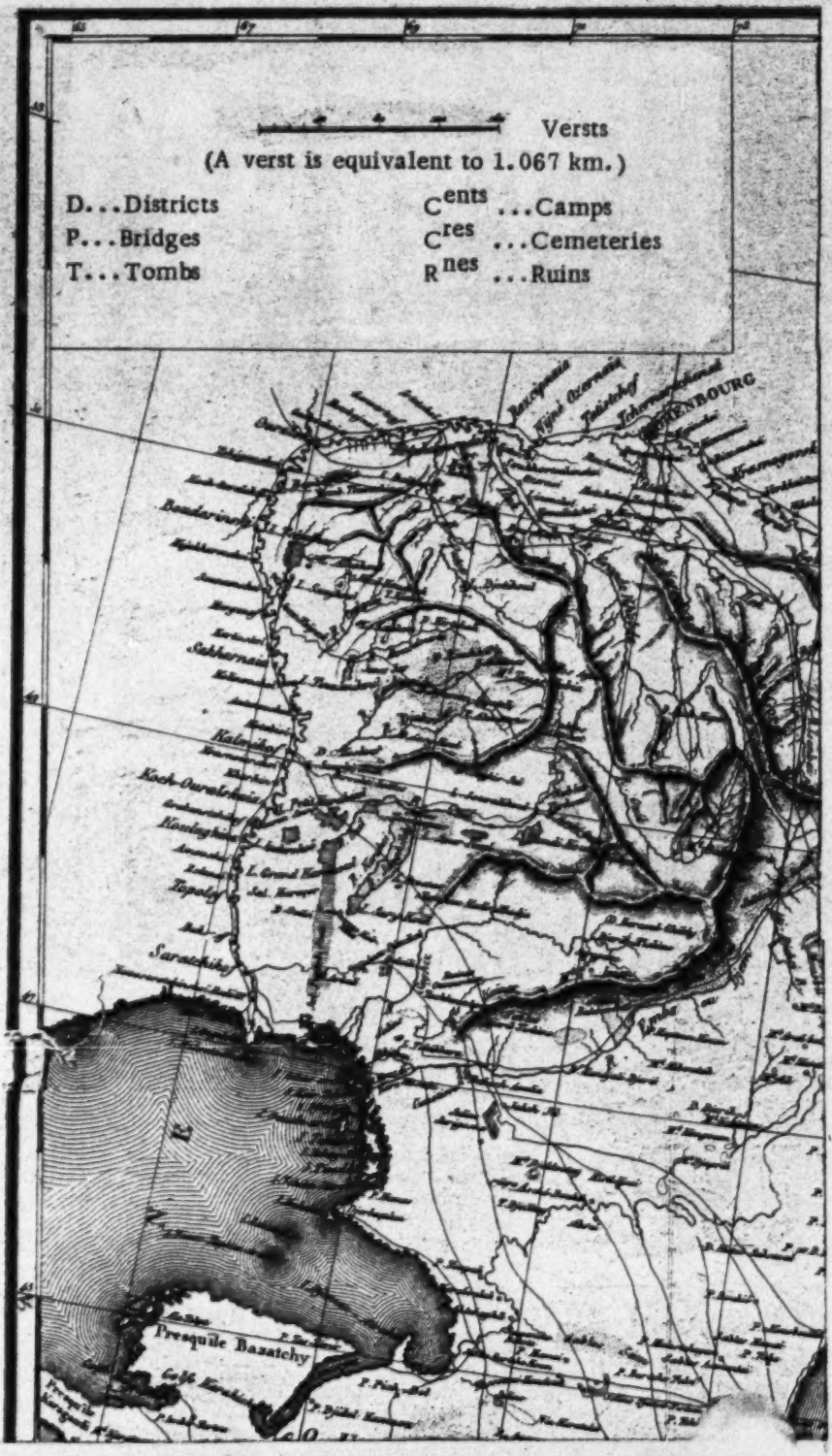

5: Levchine--192 G-4, 5 (ca. 1821) 1840 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

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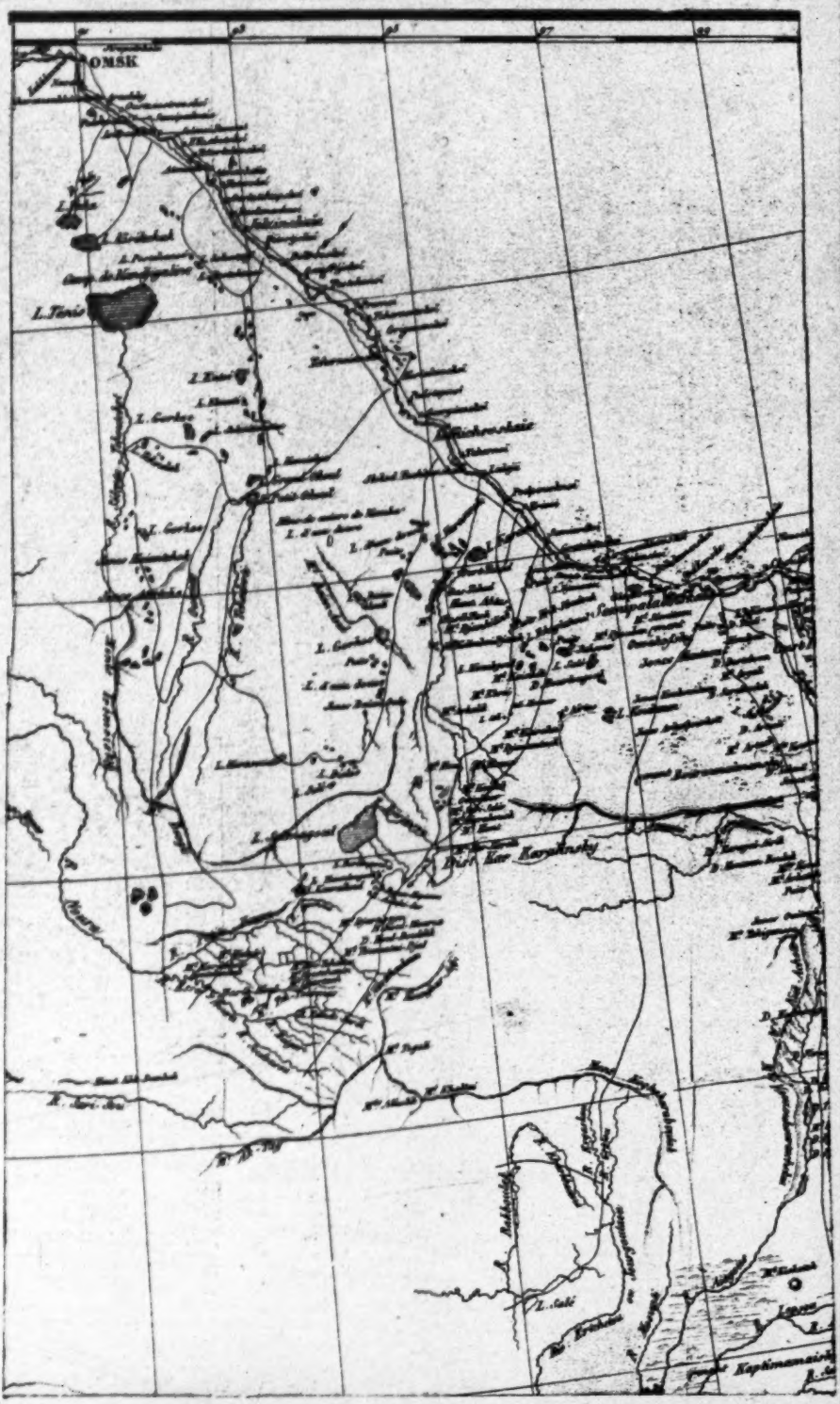

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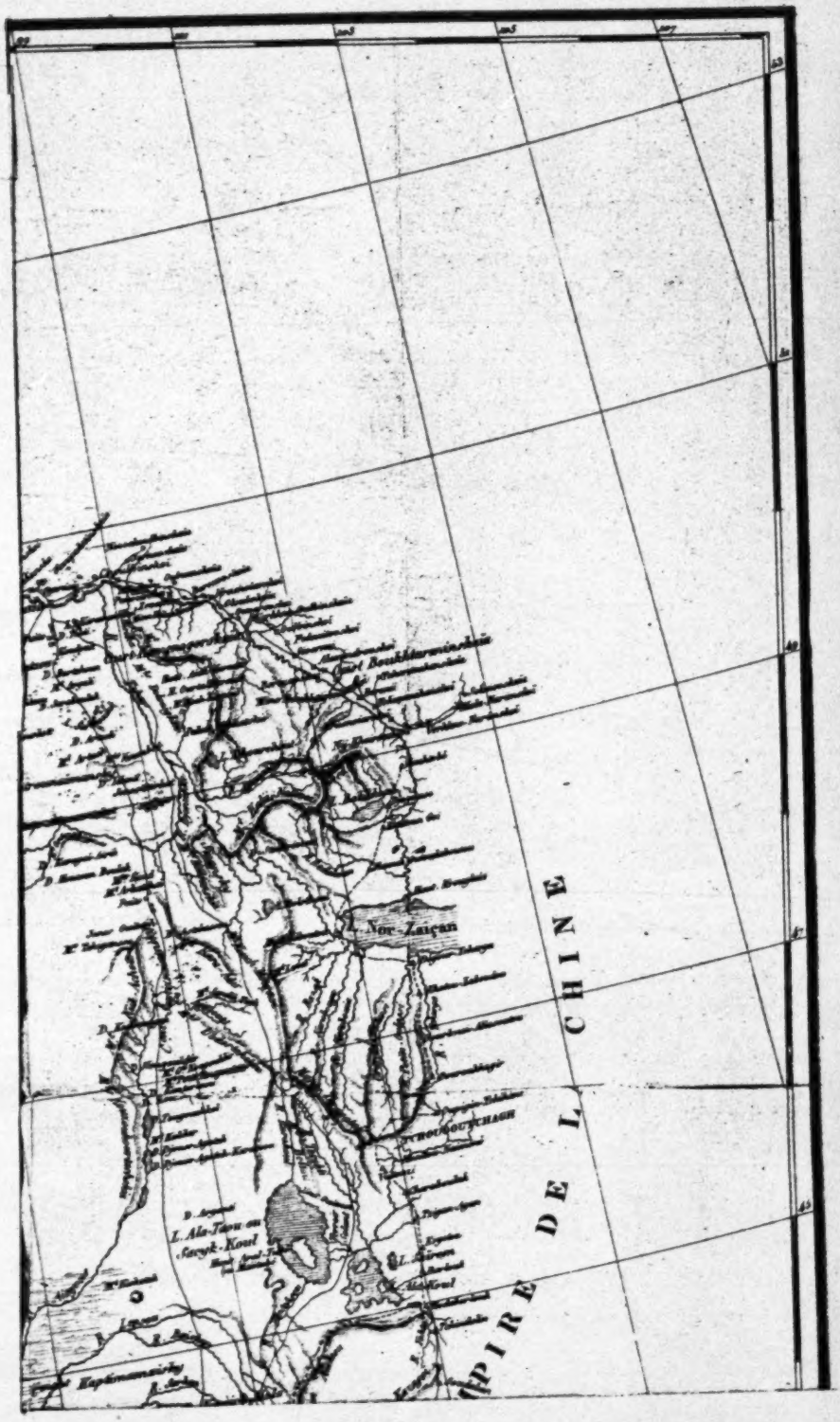

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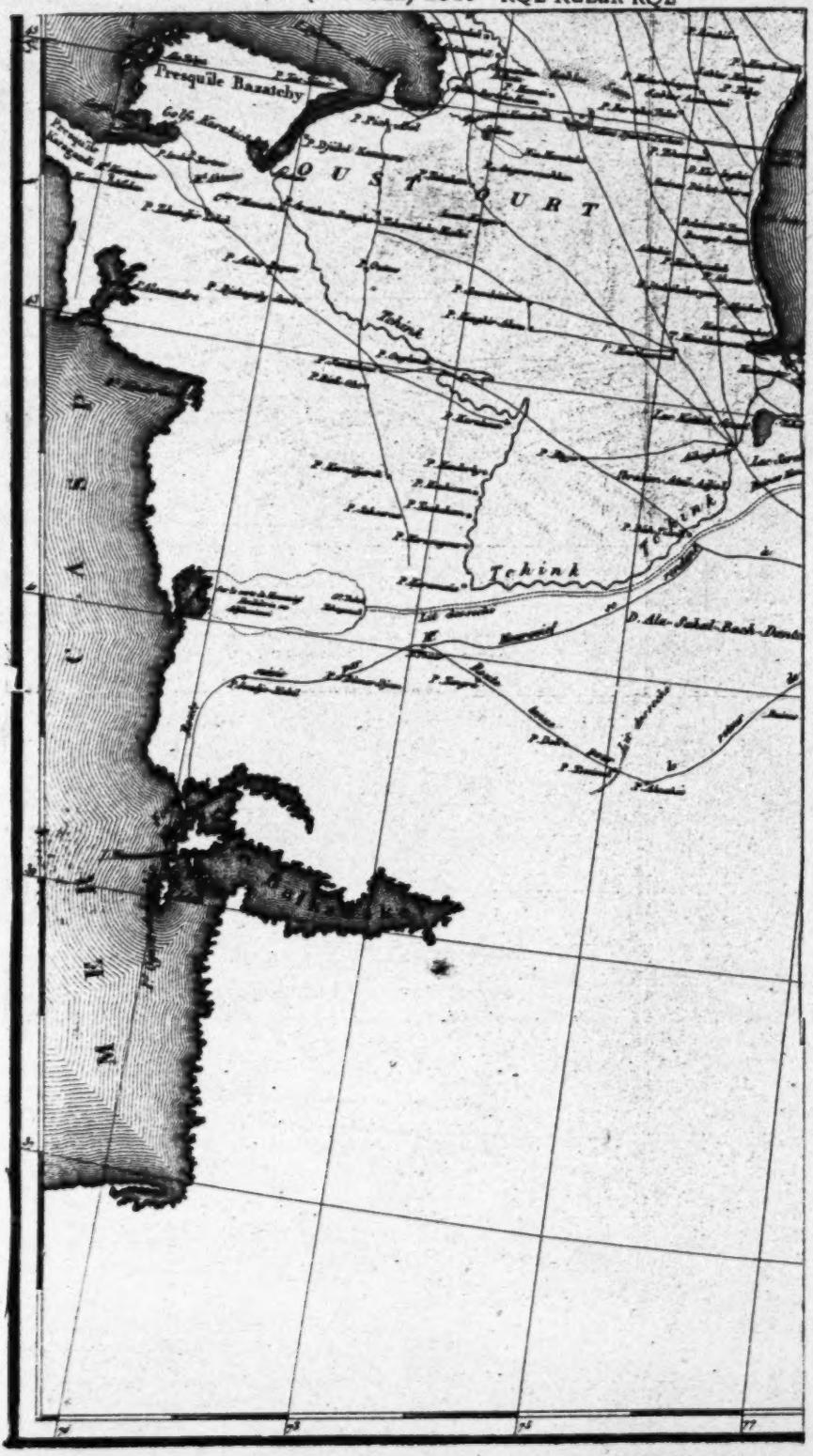
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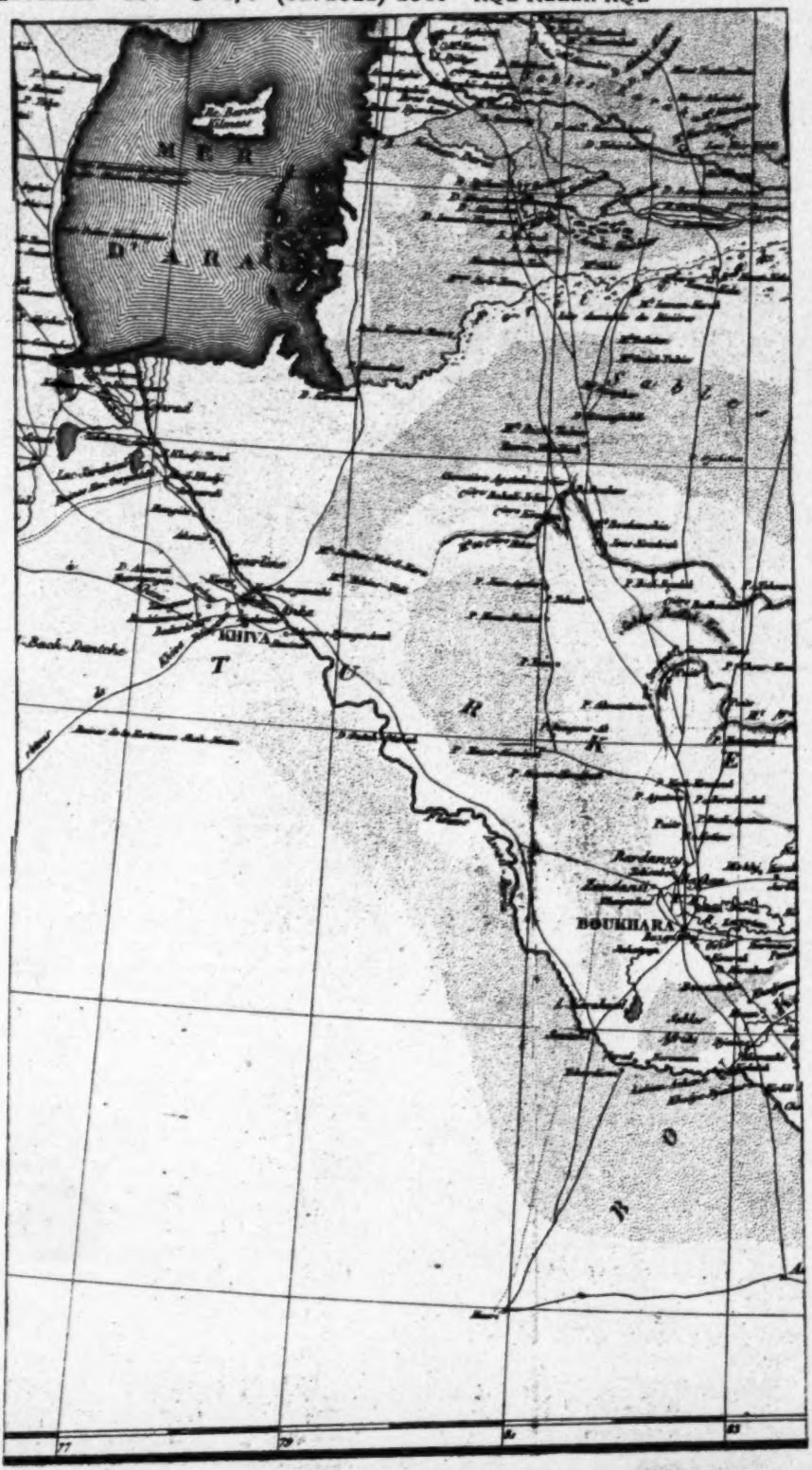

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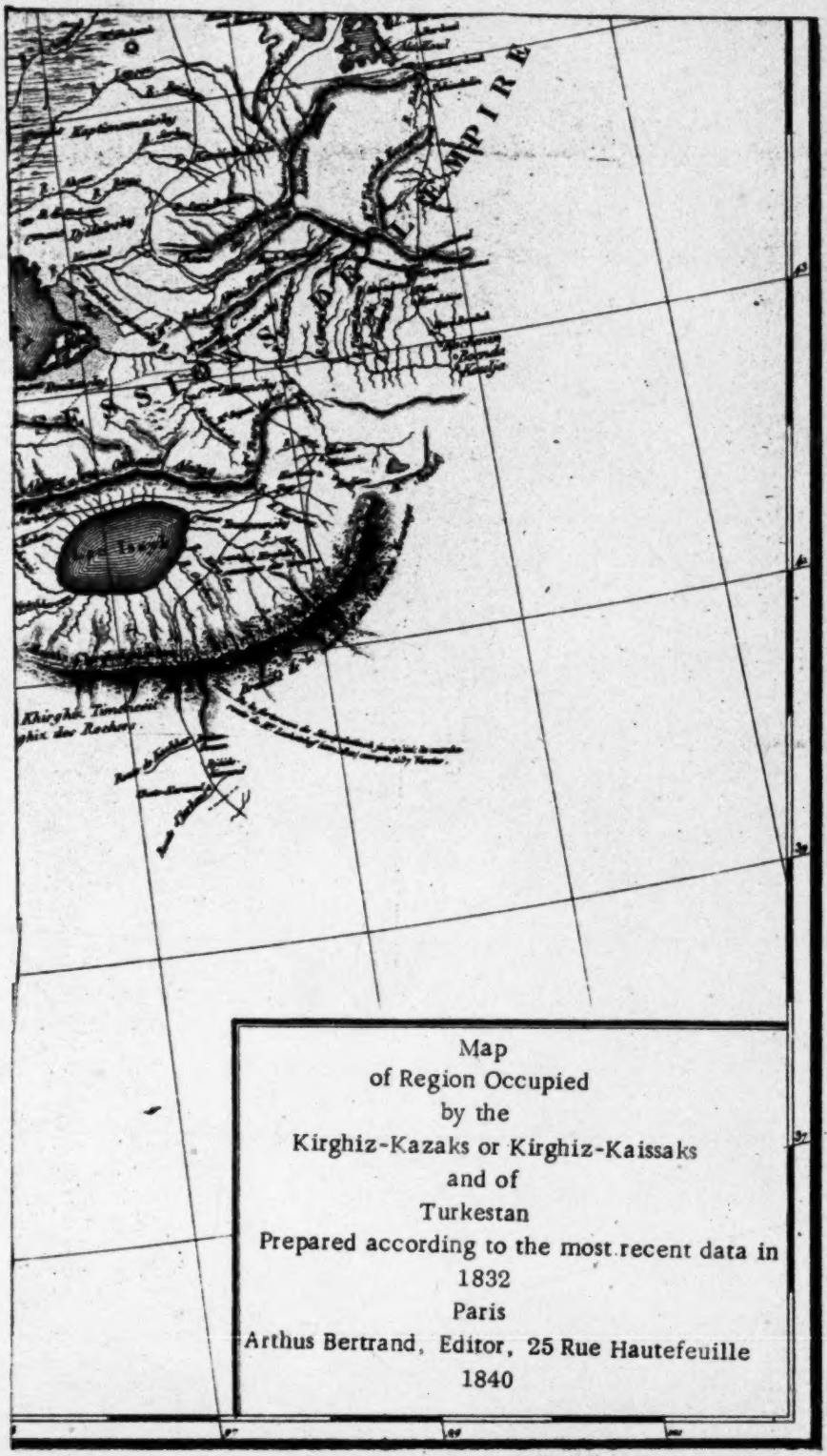

Map
of Region Occupied
by the
Kirghiz-Kazaks or Kirghiz-Kaissaks
and of
Turkestan
Prepared according to the most recent data in
1832
Paris
Arthus Bertrand, Editor, 25 Rue Hautefeuille
1840

RQ2 Kazak RQ2
Kalmyk AH5

KK 175 619 648

/146 cont./

rivers and beyond to the Volga (1630). War broke out among the other tribes for priority, which was won by the Dzungarians, and indeed the former alliance began to be called Dzungaria after them. United by valiant commanders, Dzungaria became a dangerous neighbor, not only for the eastern Mongol, Altai, and Baraba tribes, but also for China. The latter suffered much from the attacks of the Dzungarians in its western provinces, until after several campaigns the many soldiers of the Chinese army inflicted a decisive defeat (in 1696) upon the armies of the Dzungarian kontayshi

K 361 133

Kirghiz /Kazak/ winter camp in the steppe.

KK 175 619 648

(prince), the famous Galdan-Tsyren.

This somewhat weakened the power of Dzungaria, but the return of the Torgout, who wandered back from the Volga, again strengthened its influence on the surrounding tribes. This influence was so strong that the Baraba Tatars, who were nominally subject to the Russians, nevertheless acknowledged the power of the Dzungarians and paid duty to them and not to the Russians. Finally the Russians, too, were obliged to clash with them, and at first to give way. In 1714 the Russian government sent Buchholz to set up a series of fortresses along the Irtysh river (by which it was proposed to link the gold deposits of Yarkand with Siberia). The latter established a fortress near the settlement of Yamyshev (where the main trading between the Russians, Dzungarians, Bukhariotes, and Tashkentians was concentrated). The

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[360]

CHAPTER V

KAZAKH-KIRGIZ

Introduction

101
133 The Kazakh-Kirgiz are Turkic-speaking pastoralists whose domain stretches from the Caspian Sea in the west to the Chinese border in the east; they number among the largest of the Turkic groups in terms of population. Their neighbors to the west for three centuries have been the Kalmuks of the Volga, while to the east dwell other Turkic groups, certain western Mongols, and the Mongols of Outer Mongolia. In the south of their territory lie great salt inland seas: the Caspian and Aral, and Lake Balkhash in the east. Stretching between these seas with their surrounding salt marshes are the vast stretches of desert and semi-desert, bearing characteristic names: the Kara-Kum or Black Sands, the Bet-Pak-Dala or Hungry Steppe. Much more favorable for human and animal existence is life along the rivers which run into the seas: the Ural and Emba which empty into the Caspian; the Syr-Darya (Jaxartes of the Ancients) which flows into the Aral; the Ili which flows into Balkhash. In addition, there are the mountain streams in the east, and a number of other streams with interior drainage

101 whose headwaters are in the eastern Urals.[1] Much of
123 this territory is now and has been for some time given over to agriculture; where the topography is neither too arid, nor wet enough to support agriculture, the Kazakh domain continues to support a nomadic pastoral economy.

101 The name Kazakh is derivative of the Turkic word for bandit, freebooter, presumably referring to the reputation enjoyed by these steppe nomads among their neighbors.[2] The second name applied to them, Kirgis, derives from the Turkic words for forty, kyrk, and daughter, kyz. The ethnonym Kazakh appears late in Central Asian history, after the Mongol period--i.e., after the 14th century. On the other hand, the term Kirgis appears early; in the region of the upper Yenisei and along the Orkhon during the 6th-8th centuries, a Turkic people bearing this name is reported in the contemporary indigenous records, the runic inscriptions of the Orkhon and Yenisei Turks.[3] Much confusion arose during the 19th century regarding the question of exactly which people which name referred to. We know that there was no direct ancestral connection between the 8th

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[1] Berg, 111-124.

[2] Radlov, Opyt Slovaria, s.v., and W. Barthold, Encyclopaedia of Islam, s.v.

[3] Cf. Radloff, Alttürkische Inschriften der Mongolei; V. Thomsen, Inscriptions de l'Orkhon, 1896; Thomsen, Turcica, 1916.